

# The Sydney Morning Herald.

N° 6004.—VOL. XXXVIII.]

BIRTHS.  
On the 26th August, at Fife's Paddock, Mrs. W. Essington King, of Langham-street, at the Vineyard, Parramatta, Mrs. A. O. Grant, of a son and daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at her residence, Balmain, Mrs. E. Ramsey, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at Balmain, Mrs. J. S. Mitchell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 13th ultimo, at East Bourne, by the Rev. Arthur Douglas, R.A., Frederick William Le Meesurie of Guernsey, to Mary Anne, widow of Mr. Henry Newark, cabinetmaker, of Great Yarmouth, England.

DEATHS.

On the 8th August, at Port Macquarie, Mrs. Maria Wilson, widow of the late William Wilson, of the Royal Arms and Standard-bearers of County, at Port Macquarie, and mother of Mrs. Mary Doyle, innkeeper, Port Macquarie. Aged 72 years.

On the 19th August, at his residence, St. Kilda, Frederick Hayley, aged 28, of the firm of Tenent and Co., Melbourne. His sudden death was caused by a ruptured vessel during a fit of convulsions. He was a truly affectionate son, and a beloved brother.—Who never gave his parent but when he died.

On the 21st August, at his residence, Tara Villa, Lane Cove, Mr. James Bradley, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 21st instant, No. 3, Dowling-street, Mrs. S. Cunningham, of twin sons.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CUT-EAM to MANLY BEACH.—Every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, from Phoenix Wharf, 10 a.m.; and returning at 12 (noon), and 4:30 p.m., calling at Wollongong.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—During the winter months these fast and commodious boats ply as follows, viz.—

From Parramatta at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. From Manly Wharf at 8 and 4 p.m.

Call for the return蒸气船.

An extra boat leaves Ryde for Sydney at 7:45 a.m., and Sydney for Ryde at 8:30 a.m. Phoenix Wharf, 15th August.

CUT-EAM to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.

WOLLONGONG, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, at 8 a.m.; and on THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 a.m.

To KIAMA every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., and on THURSDAY, at 9 a.m.

SHOALHAVEN every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

STEAM to THE HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 10 o'clock.

H. R. N. S. N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

H. R. A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

CLARENCE to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, at 8 a.m.

COLLAROO to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

LONDON to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

YANKEE YANKEA, to MORETON BAY and INNISWELL, every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 a.m.

WAHATAH, to WIDE BAY, 45 hours after arrival.

Steam to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY NIGHT.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

NOTICE to SHIPPERS and CONSIGNERS by the SYDNEY STEAMERS, &c. MONTPELIER, &c.

A. S. N. Company, for the greater convenience of shippers and security of cargo, having concentrated the whole of the business of their Morpeth Agency at their lower wharf, formerly known as Taylor's, the stores upon which have not been removed, will be at the disposal of all shippers.

Mr. MORPETH will please order them to be delivered at that wharf, where also consignees will receive delivery of their goods arriving from Sydney.

JAMES PATERSON, manager.

Sept. 3, September.

THE EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S STEAMERS.—The Royal Steamer EMU (chartered) THOMAS SMALL, Esq., commander (carrying Her Majesty's Mail), will be despatched for SUEZ, calling at intermediate ports, on FRIDAY, the 11th of September, at 8 a.m. precisely.

Royal Passages, including expense of transit through Egypt, but exclusive of wines, spirits, &c., &c.

BERDGE CLIPPER LINE.—For Wool, Gold, and Passengers only. First vessel for London.—The splendid Al clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, ROBERT MURRAY, commander, having a large portion of her cargo, will be despatched on or about the 10th instant. Intending passengers are advised to make inquiry to inspect the cabin accommodations of this famous clipper, which will be found very superior. Carries an experienced surgeon (Dr. Carroll, late of the ship Alice). For freight or passage apply to Captain MURRAY, at 12, Pitt-street; or CHARLES SPYER, at 10, George-street; or to MONTGOMERY, Charlotte-place; or to S. D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

£20 will take a limited number of steerage passengers.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—For GOLD and PASSENGERS only.—The beautiful Al ship ELECTRA, 1200 tons register, W. WEGMAN, commander, will be at the caravanserai, and will sail on THURSDAY, 10th instant. This vessel is one of the fastest ships afloat, rendering her a more than usually eligible conveyance for gold. Passengers will do well to inspect her. Her state-rooms are large and lofty, all fitted up with furniture, and the ship finds table and bed lines, &c., carried in full.

Apply to MONTGOMERY, NAHMER, and CO.; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

Few cabins being engaged, early application is necessary.

Passenger will be allowed 3 cwt. of personal baggage, free of freight.

Merchandise cannot be carried under the name of luggage; and parcels for different consignees collected and made up in single packages, addressed to one party for delivery, will not be accepted at the intermediate ports, for the purpose of evading payment of freight, will incur the risk of seizure by the Customs' authorities.

The Company will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewellery, precious stones, or metal, unless fully insured, and the declared value.

Arrangements can be made on application at the Company's Office, No. 1, Margaret-street.

Box should be strongly made, with ends, lined with tin, and must be sealed over tape in countersunk holes; also provided with an iron hoop at each end.

HUGH LARMOUR, manager.

S. and A. R. M. Company's Office, 1, Margaret-street.

FOR PUMPKIN POINT, PORT STEPHENS, direct.—The schooner POLLY HOPKINS, BELISTER, master, will sail on Saturday, 11th instant, from Dugald and Manson's Wharf, Miller's Point, to the wharf to be paid by the skipper. September 1st.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner HOPE LAWRENCE master, will sail as above TO-MORROW EVENING, or earlier if possible, or apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR KIMPSLEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The schooner KIMPSLEY PACKET, will sail on MONDAY next, weather permitting.

For freight or passage, apply to GEORGE COLESON, Master Wharf; or to the master board.

FOR THE SARAH ANN.—The smart clipper schooner SARAH ANN, bound to the Victoria Wharf, will have immediate despatch.

LAIDLAW, TRIELA ND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MORETON BAY.—To sail 4th instant.

The fine clipper school DUKE OF WELLINGTON, NAIS, master, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail direct.

For freight or passage apply, W. MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR VESSEL FOR POPE CURTIS direct.—The regular trader COQUETTE, E. PARKIN, master, is now loading at Grafton Wharf, and is guaranteed to sail on WEDNESDAY next, wind and weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to M. MOLISON and BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

FOR WIDE BAY, PORT CURTIN, and FITZROY RIVER, the 11th, 12th, and 13th instants, will be thoroughly repaired and new copper laid on a regular trader to the above-mentioned po.-ts, and will be ready to receive cargo on the 5th September, at Campbell's Quay.

For freight or passage apply to LOTZE and LARNACH, Lower George-street.

FOR WIDE BAY and PORT CURTIN.—The first-class favorite trader BURRETT, is now however expected; and, as more than half her cargo is already engaged, she will have immediate despatch.

J. PEAKER, or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING AUGUSTINE, master, now loading, and will sail on SATURDAY next, 9th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

EMILY JANE, for MELBOURNE, has the greater part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will be despatched on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO.; or to J. C. and E. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR MELBOURNE, has the greater

part of her cargo ready to go on board, and will be despatched on SATURDAY.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO.; or to J. C. and E. DIBBS, Campbell's Wharf.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR THE VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE WEARS.—The well-known favorite trader WADDELL, GIBSON, and CO., New South Wales, is now loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.

HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or LAIDLAW, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

L A W.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

BEFORE Mr. Justice DICKINS and a special Jury of twelve.

BOE DEM. DEVINE AND ANOTHER V. WILSON AND OTHERS.

The trial of this case was still continued all day, and will be resumed this morning.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

BANCO COURT.—Motions generally. Rule nisi:—In the matter of the application of Godfrey for a writ of prohibition. Demurritus: Hays v. Fisher, Macdonald v. Parker, and Hardy v. Raymond, Armstrong v. Parkinson.

SITTINGS IN EQUITY.—Motions and Petitions: Brandon v. Perry, for judgment. Equity Causes: Carew v. McEneane, Sheffield v. Brown, Newton v. Hammond, Wilshire v. Dearin.

INSOULVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Barons the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Frances Cole, a single meeting. A debt of £1 was proved, and insolvent amended her schedule. Insolvent was allowed to retain her wearing apparel, and household furniture valued at £3.

In the case of William G. Higgins, a single meeting. No debt was proved. Insolvent stated that he had no property whatever boy or girl, and nothing else, which the Clerk of Commissioners allowed him to retain.

In the estate of John Webber, a single meeting. No credit given. His Honor allowed insolvent to retain his household furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Anthony Reynolds, deceased. A special meeting was had, and four debts were proved.

In the estate of Thomas Allatt, a second meeting. Three debts were allowed, and one stands over for further proof. Insolvent was examined at some length by Mr. Finschardine, and the meeting adjourned until Tuesday.

SURRENDER.

Jean Auguste Guion, of Canterbury, farmer. Mr. McKenzie official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 3.—Hourly Bachfield, first, half-past 10.

Henry Pilkings, single, 11. Henry and David Pilkings, for debts of £100, for proof of debts, half-past 11. John Bissland, adjourned single, 12. Kenneth Hampson, adjourned second, 1. Daniel L. Levy, adjourned single, 3.

Friday, 4.—George B. Rogers, adjourned examination under rule of reference, 10. William Pawley, special, for proof of debts, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Baron the Mayor, Mr. Forbes, Mr. G. Hill, and Captain Scott.

Nine persons, convicted of having been drunk in the streets, were severally fined 10s. or; or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Sidwell Prendergast, Edward Conney, and Mary Ann Evans, found guilty of having made use of obscene language in the streets, were sentenced to pay 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Fawcett, having been found on the premises of Mr. Penfold, at the Globe, where he had no right to be, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

A man of colour, who, with his wife, Alphio Craig, was brought before the Bench charged with having been found ill-gnly on the premises of the Railway Commissioners. There being reason to believe that the man is of unsound mind, he was required to give surety to be of good behaviour, in order that (in default of sureties) he might be placed under treatment at the gaol for a month.

Charles Johnson, alias Tilly, the man who, it is said, was summanily deprived of having been taken into custody, valued at £2s. 6d., from the shop of Stephen Dicks, of George-street, draper. Frederick Muir, in the employ of the prosecutor, saw Connally commit the act of larceny, and hand the article to Johnson, when both were away. Muir reported to Mr. Dickson, who gave information to the police, and prisoners were apprehended. They were sentenced to be imprisoned and to keep hard labour two calendar months.

John Burnet, appeared on summons, to answer the complaint of Mr. Martin Tilly, the man who alleged that he had deserted her, and neglected her, though well able to contribute towards her support. Complainant stated that, in March last, she was married to defendant at St. Matthew's Church, Paddington; but they had never lived together; defendant represented to her that he was twenty years of age, and in receipt of £3 per week; that he would not be able to live with and keep her until he should be out of apprenticeship (with Mr. Roberts, Smith, Bowes &amp; Co., printers), which could be accomplished in the 31st July; that, next ensuing, she did not object to this, and consequently she also remained at her service as long as she was able; she is herself 21 years of age; he never afforded her any means of subsistence. Cross-examined by Mr. Roberts: Defendant told her that Mr. Burnet was his master, but she never made any inquiry of him concerning defendant's circumstances; defendant is still living at Mr. Burnet's, on the occasion when he was apprehended. He is now 21 years of age, and has never intended to keep her or have anything to do with her, but on last Sunday he (James) asked her to withdraw this proceeding and he would support her; three months ago Mr. Burnet told her that James could not support himself much less her; she never saw any money in his possession; he told her that his master was dead, and that his father lived somewhere in the country; at the wedding defendant was given a way by a soldier, Mr. Roberts then addressed their Wishes, and without at present disputing the validity of the marriage, submitted that they had no jurisdiction in such a case as this. It was not such an one as was contemplated by the Legislature in the passing of the Deserted Wives and Children Act. Defendant is yet an infant in the eye of the law, having no property, nor any means whatever, beyond the gratuity his master may think proper from time to time to bestow at his discretion for money or good conduct. He made an order for money, and, under such circumstances would be obliged to order that with which compliance would be utterly impossible. The Act, too, was passed to provide a remedy for "deserted" wives, but it could not be said that his client had ever "deserted" the complainant, for not only was he never yet in possession of her, but he himself was and still is in possession of his master. Their Wishes intimates their intention of postponing the case in order to take for consideration what course to pursue in such a case, whatever about the propriety of making an order for maintenance. Mr. Roberts said that if their Wishes took that view of the question it would be his duty to take a point of which he had not intended to avail himself—namely, that the information, not having been sworn, was informal, and gave their Wishes no jurisdiction. This was found to be the case, and the information was dismissed. Their Wishes intimates to complainant that should he be advised to renew her application, she might have a fresh summons free of cost.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Baron the Water Police Magistrate and Captain McLean.

Henry Chase, Eliza Wilson, Richard Buster, and Thomas Clark, were convicted of drunkenness, and fined 10s. each; in default twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Albert Hendoch, Christian Roeh, Ferdinand Blohm, and William Marsen, were convicted of wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of the master of the Dutch ship Electra, and sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment.

Theodore Shultz was charged with having embezzled certain monies received for and on account of his employer, John Levy, watchmaker, of Gloucester-street, for whom he had lately been employed as clerk and workman, and acting for his master when the latter was absent. Plaintiff deposed that having been absent for two days at Parramatta, on his return he learned that the sum of £6 had been received for the repair of thirteen watches, and 12s. 6d. for a watch which he had sold. Plaintiff further deposed that he had bought for him a watch at a public-house in Gloucester-street. Prisoner subsequently offered plaintiff £3 as part of the receipts which was refused, when he offered to get the rest of the money in the morning. This evidence prisoner admitted, but as another charge against him was on the list, he was remanded till to-morrow (Friday).

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.—The Mayor and Alderman Hill have arranged to be in attendance at the Central Police Office, at 11 o'clock on Friday (tomorrow), for the purpose of receiving the bonds of those persons to whom licenses were on Tuesday last either granted or transferred.

## LIVERPOOL BRANCH BIBLE SOCIETY.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THE second annual meeting of this Society was held in the court-house, Liverpool, on the evening of the 1st September. The meeting was well attended, and able addresses were delivered by clergy, and others from various denominations. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Lane, J.P., the president of the Society. An advertisement convening the meeting having been sent to the press, the proceedings were opened by the Rev. W. Cooper reading Isaiah iv., and offering up the Lord's Prayer.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report. The following was submitted.

THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God." In the spirit, therefore, of this rule, your committee desire to place before the subscribers the annual report.

The Second Annual Report of the Liverpool Branch Society.

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE FOLLOWING was submitted.

THE THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE THIRTEEN ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a note from Count Wallawski to the British Ambassador at Paris.

The CHAIRMAN then rose, and, having offered a few remarks, called upon the secretary to read the report.

THE FOURTEEN ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIVERPOOL BRANCH.

It is laid down in a rule of this Society, "Whatever ye do, all to the glory of God."

The object of this Society is the circulation of the Word of God without note or comment, and the propagation of the gospel throughout the earth.

The constitution is such as to admit, without comparison, the cordial co-operation of all persons favourable to the cause of God.

The amount of a subscription raised in New South Wales for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France, last year, is transmitted to you by the Foreign Office, with a copy of a

said for was only one of enquiry, and he trusted there would be no opposition. If any one thing more than another should show the claim the Australias had for the protection which would be afforded, he would point to the statements of the press, when speaking of the shores of Australia in the Treaty of the Boundary, added that hardly those ships which were expected from Australia. He thought her Majesty's Government would be glad to yield the boon if properly sought. He would only add, that it was quite clear that these colonies did labour under disabilities at present in consequence of their being subject to the Indian naval command; for when he had occasion last session to ask his hon. friend who represented the Government to the steps to take in regard to the supposed shipwrecked people on Woodlark Island, the answer was that it was beyond the jurisdiction. If so, it was high time that some change should be made.

The motion was seconded, and put from the chair, and carried without division.

## SUPREME COURT.

On the motion of Mr. ISAACS (for the Chief Justice), the names of Mr. Norton and Dr. Douglass were added to the Committee on the Supreme Court arrangements.

## TRUST BILL.

On the motion of Mr. KNOX, Mrs. Mann's Trust Bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Lutwyche, Mr. Spain, Mr. Hood, Mr. Towns, and (Mr. Knox) the mover.

## TITLES TO LAND BILL.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the Titles to Land Bill. In doing so, he wished to be more accurate than he had formerly been as to the origin of this bill. The subject was first introduced to the then Legislature, early in 1849; he had in his hand the bill originally introduced by Mr. Lowe; that bill was referred to a committee, and that committee reported that it had been a good bill; in October in the following year another bill was presented; for when he had occasion last session to ask his hon. friend who represented the Government to the steps to take in regard to the supposed shipwrecked people on Woodlark Island, the answer was that it was beyond the jurisdiction. If so, it was high time that some change should be made.

The motion was seconded, and put from the chair, and carried without division.

## MR. HOLDEN.

Mr. HOLDEN contended that the arguments in favour of the clause would go to destroy the policy of the Statute of Limitations in England, and that the object of the bill was to extend the period of limitation, and that it was more likely to be done by abrogating all claims prior to that of the possessor. In following the example of the Statute of Limitation, they were following English law, and the only other question which could be raised as to whether there were not peculiar circumstances in this colony which called for a greater extension of the time. He had no arguments against the reduction of the period of limitation; and so far as he had been able to ascertain, the object of a amendment would still further limit the bill, in England, be conducive to the public good. The framers of the bill simply adopted the principles of the English statute; but they considered that the circumstances of the colony required that the time here should be less than in England. That was his opinion, and on that ground he moved the bill.

Mr. WANT thought the opposition to the bill was based only on a slavish adherence to the laws of England.

Sir WILLIAM BURTON wished to know where was the evil which arose during the period of twenty years during which the existing law was in force?

Had any hon. gentleman shown that the operation of the present law, which was the law of England, had produced injuries? Had any petition been presented to the Legislature for the amendment of the existing law?

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. WANT said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. COOPER said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

Mr. HOLDEN said that the petition was presented to the Legislature.

It highly necessary to correct an impression which had its foundation, for the most part, in mere accident, and he thought that proceeding would be sufficient himself as to the justice of the course he had pursued—that of giving the mistake an individual and positive denial. He thought it was their duty to set themselves right in regard to the support they could give the Ministry. He trusted that gentlemen opposite would not consider it necessary to impugn the Ministry in anything like a compact, but he knew they would admit that their only intention was to put themselves right on some important subject. The course they had pursued, he thought, was legitimate, and he hoped the denial of other and less worthy motives would be sufficient to free them from such imputations.

Mr. FLOOD: As the supporters of the Government had, like schoolboys, apologized to the Ministry for their ill behaviour, it was not improbable it would be overlooked. He must admit that he had friends among the squatters, and felt an interest in the maintenance of their rights; but at the same time he would say that they were not the friends of the squatters who professed to represent them in that House. [Applause.] He said some (and among others, to the hon. member for the county of Bathurst) who had always been opposed to the inquiry into their condition. [Mr. SUTTOR denied that such had been the case.] Perhaps the hon. gentleman was not present on the occasions to which he had alluded; but he would say that the constituency of the hon. gentleman must be highly enlightened when they found him taking one course to defend, and another to present the ordinary course of such as the late adjournment of the Constitutional Government. Perhaps some gentleman would state that no defeat had taken place except upon the measure of the hon. Secretary for Finance and Trade, and he might feel insulted that the threat of one section of the representatives should be held against him on conditions such as they would require. He thought the conduct of that party was very bad, and he agreed with those who would refer as to what would be the opinion of the constituents of some hon. gentlemen who had professed to represent the rest of their colleagues, the member for Bathurst, and Mr. Cox; it appeared they had replaced Mr. Oxley, Mr. Suttor, and Mr. Lang, who once waited upon Mr. Cowper when taking office, with a message savouring somewhat of a like intimidation. With regard to the squatters, he thought there was a great deal too much said by those who held the reins of Government, as he had done, in holding the House; but he would like to know whether the Government was to be carried on by the few that were in that House. He thought, instead of giving way to such an influence, it would much more become the Ministry to scatter the free institutions of the mother country over the land. The conduct of the squatters of that House on the recent occasion was contemptible in the highest degree, and unworthy of those gentlemen who had families, or endeavours to transmit to their descendants which they now possessed. He recollects that an hon. member (Mr. Macleay) walked out when his party required his assistance, giving the Assembly to understand that they could not expect his support, and the Government would be stern enough to protect them, they would also be able to make them do their duty to the State. He would not further take up the time of the House, but he hoped no member who heard him would make allowance for the difficulty of the position they had been placed in. They had left the House with respect, and all they wanted was to have their voices heard in the majority. If it were against them they were prepared to submit to such an expression, come how it might, as they were willing to stand well with the Assembly, and act constitutionally, and they were only induced, after a strong desire to resign, to present themselves before the House, and be guided by the opinions of the majority, whatever that opinion might be. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then put, and the House divided with the following result: Ayes, 21; Noes, 22.

Mr. AYRE. 21.  
Mr. ROBERTSON.  
R. Campbell  
Parker  
Hargrave  
Martin  
Jones  
Forster  
Hetherington  
Arnold  
Wright  
Hynes  
Janison  
Wishart  
F. T. Braden  
Denisby  
J. Campbell  
Gordon  
Oakes  
Plood  
Dale  
Cottrell  
Piddington  
Tellers.  
Now, 22.  
Parker  
Hargrave  
Martin  
W. Macleay  
Buckley  
Marks  
Pre  
Cox  
Lee  
Irving  
Osborn  
Holroyd  
Oliver  
Saddeman  
Lang  
Thompson  
Butler  
Holt  
Garland  
Davies  
Hay  
Donaldson  
Tellers.

The announcement of the numbers by the Speaker was received with ironical cheers from the Opposition.

#### PAPERS.

Mr. PARKER laid upon the table: 1. Return of receipts and expenditure on account of the buildings of the Sydney University in 1856.—Ordered to be printed. 2. Statement of John Garbett, to the effect that, in 1852, saw Dr. Leichhardt alive at a settlement in the interior, and papers in reference thereto.

Mr. DODD LEEDHAM laid upon the table: 1. Papers in reference to the Secretary and Accountant to the Railways Commissioners, referred to the Board of Trade, by order of the Commissioners, in June, 1856. 2. Captain Pockley's Official Report on the Wreck of the ship Dunbar, and papers connected therewith.

Mr. HAY laid upon the table: 1. The return to the order in reference to the bridge over McCormick's Creek near Berlina, made by this House, on motion of Mr. Murray, on 25th ultimo. 2. The return to the order in reference to pay for lines of railway and telegraph established by this House, on motion of Mr. Holroyd, on the 14th ultimo. 3. Accounts of the undermentioned road trusts—Campbelltown, for the half-year ended 31st December, 1856, and 30th June, 1857; Randwick and Coogee, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1857; Parramatta, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1857; Richmond, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1857; Windsor, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1857; South Head, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1857. Ordered to be printed.

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

Mr. PARKER, in rising to move the second reading of the Electoral Bill, felt bound to ask the indulgence of the House—while in the face of petitions out of doors, and remonstrance in the House, he entered at some length into the particulars of it. He confessed his own inability to deal with so very large a subject, as an individual, but he was not willing to shrink from the responsibility he had incurred. Whatever fault might be found in the details of the bill, he had done his best to make it as fair as possible, he was happy to make any sacrifice to the interests of the country. They had been told that they ought to dissolve. (No, no, from several members of the Opposition.) The hon. member for the North-Eastern Boroughs, whose opinion he did not very much value, told them they ought to dissolve. Now they had no pretext for doing so—their power as such as they were was no longer to be used to the country. It was quite prepared to accept this vote as a vote of want of confidence. (Mr. Cowper) was honest enough to say that the time had come for the Ministry to retire, and, indeed, if his motion were carried, his wish would be gratified. They had no wish to continue in power except as long as they could constitutionally get a majority of the House to support them. He took it that every Ministry should be called to leave office as soon as they were no longer in their power to be of use to the country. It was a disgrace for a Government to be dismissed when on its trial by an Opposition. It was usual and reasonable to expect that a Government would be dismissed at some time or other. He did not complain that there were so many aspirants for fame and distinction ready to take their places. He drew no reflections on hon. members being as ready to do their duty as they had done. There was nothing more natural than that they might be ready to do their duty as they had done. They were quite prepared to accept the motion being withdrawn. Nor did he think it improper that they should come to a proper conclusion at once. It would be unreasonable to require the Government to set in motion some friend of theirs to move a vote of confidence. There was no Parliamentary usage for such a course; but, if there was extreme weakness on the part of the Government, the Opposition could come forward with a vote of want of confidence. Mr. H. was quite prepared to accept this vote as a vote of want of confidence, if supported by the House. (Hear, hear.) He had long seen, as he had said before, that it was impossible in the present state of parties to carry on with rapidity the measures of the Government, or with that necessary rapidity with which the Government should pass them, in order to be useful to the country. Still it was their duty, so long as they had a majority, to endeavour to pass their measures, as far as they might be able to fulfil their objects, to be, because they would be dissolved if they resigned their trust so long as this Assembly had backed them by a majority of members. They had received the support of a number of educated gentlemen whose support was an honour to any Government, and he hoped that hon. members who succeeded them would be equally well supported or more powerfully supported, than they did. They had always been willing, he was happy to make any sacrifice to the interests of the country on their own part, provided those sacrifices led to the correct representation of the country. The bill which he now had the honor to lay before the House was intended broadly to represent the interests of the country. The bill was proposed to protect and represent the interests of the community as opposed to those of any society or any class. He was aware that there were some who would oppose this bill, and that they did not believe in the popularity of the basis of representation. He confessed that he did not hold with this latter doctrine. He believed that population was one great element on which the electoral principle should be based. But it was not the only element. It was not the object of the present bill to promote the elective interest of any class. Until they had reached a period when it was found necessary to alter the present system of representation, he did not think the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. In speaking thus much as to the principle of the measure, he did not mean to say that in its details it was all that might be desired. It was quite possible that the amalgamation of boroughs, the forced silence of candidates at the elections might have their opponents. (Laughter.) He believed that a dissolution must be held, but it would be held before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. In speaking thus much as to the principle of the measure, he did not mean to say that in its details it was all that might be desired. It was quite possible that the amalgamation of boroughs, the forced silence of candidates at the elections might have their opponents. (Laughter.) He believed that a dissolution must be held, but it would be held before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it take place when the measures of the Government were fairly laid before the country, and on those measures let the country decide. The bill was quite prepared to admit, taking the position of the House into consideration, that a dissolution of the Assembly was inevitable, but he denied that the election ought to proceed, if it were to be for the election of the constituency, on the population principle of electing one member for each district. He believed that a dissolution must take place, but let it







## LAND SURVEYING.

On Tuesday night, as briefly noticed in yesterday's *Herald*, his Excellency Sir William Denison read the following paper at the School of Arts, illustrating his object by appropriate drawings:-

Before I commence the special business of the evening, allow me to read as a sort of preface a few paragraphs from what was said by Hugh Miller, in a sum to him both scientific and religious, over much, and upon the exercise of industry, and by a careful cultivation of those facilities with which God had blessed man, raised himself from the position of a working man to the rank of those best known in the land by their knowledge and attainments. Mr. Miller, in the first chapter of his work, "The Old Red Minstrel" :-

"My advice to young working men desirous of altering their circumstances, and adding to the value of their labour, is this:—it is very simple."

"Do not seek happiness in what is minded."

"Study; keep your consciences clear,

"curiosity fresh, and embrace every opportunity of educating your minds. You will gain nothing by attending Chartist meetings. The fellows who speak with fluency at these meetings, and deem their nonsense eloquence, are totally unable to help themselves, much less if they do succeed in helping themselves. It will be a great expense to us to have them to harangue us unheeded, and yet you will occupy your leisure hours in making yourselves smart; learn to make a right use of your eyes, the sunniest things are worth looking at, even stones, wood, and the most familiar animals. Read good books, not forgetting the best of all; there more philosophy in the Bible than in every work of very sceptic that ever wrote; and we would be all sincere Christians, were it not that we are miserly, than you. You are jealous of the upper classes; and, perhaps, it is too true at, with some good, you have removed much that is bad from their ranks. It must be confessed they have been doing comparatively little for us, and great deal for themselves. But upper and lower classes there must be so long as the world lasts; and there is only one way in which your jealousy of them can be removed. Do not let them get ahead of you in intelligence. It would be difficult to injure attempt casting them down to your own level, and class would suffer more in the attempt than yourselves; for you would only be clearing the way, at an immense expense of blood, and under a tremendous curse of misery, for another, and perhaps worse, despotism, with some second Cromwell or Napoleon at their head. Society, however, is in a state of continual flux; some in the upper classes are from time to time, and in great numbers, of your time to time, summing up to take the place always the steady and intelligent among your number; and if all our minds were cultivated, not merely intellectually, but morally also, you would find yourselves, as a body, the possession of a power which every charter in the world could not confer upon you, and which all the grannys or injustices in the world could not withstand."

"I intended however to speak rather of the pleasure derived, by even the humblest, in the pursuit of knowledge, than of the power by which knowledge in itself can be made available. For it is surely greater importance that men should cultivate their own happiness, than to the influence which they exert over other men—there are none of the intellectual, and none of the moral faculties, the exercise of which does not lead to enjoyment; that is, chiefly the active employment of them; and, it is, however, a great deal of useless discontent, and a great deal of misery, to those who have not been told, but very often of undulated land, that they can be made happy by being happier than another, and one man, however, may be happier than another, yet it cannot be at all denied of their respective orders that that one is in my degree happier than the other. Simple as the fact appears, if universally acknowledged it would save a great deal of useless discontent, and a great deal of misery."

"In the truth which has often been told, but very often of undulated land, that you can be made happy by being happier than another, and one man, however, may be happier than another, yet it cannot be at all denied of their respective orders that that one is in my degree happier than the other. Simple as the fact appears, if universally acknowledged it would save a great deal of useless discontent, and a great deal of misery."

"Having, in the nervous language of Hugh Miller, given a brief outline of the most useful encouragement to devote yourself to study, I must, as an introduction to a subject which treats of the application of abstract sciences to the purposes of man, warn you that, in lectures such as this which I am about to deliver, you must not expect to find a substitute for study. Some general principle you may be able to appropriate which may be of service to you in correcting your reading; but there is no royal road or highway to knowledge, and that you can expect from a lecture is that it will give you a sign-post to mark the path which you ought to follow. The distance from ignorance to knowledge remains constant, but the road is made clear and open to those who choose to follow it."

With this brief warning I will request your attention to that which I have to say on the subject of SURVEYING.

This is a word with which you are all familiar. Every one who is possessed of property in land, or who has implanted in him those feelings (I may almost all them instinctive) which lead him to consider his land is my own, and must be somehow or other marked out for him. The process by which this is done is commonly called surveying. The more technical and descriptive term by which the art of the surveyor is defined is "Geodesy," a term compounded of two Greek words, γεω, the earth, and μετρω, to measure—is the name the science which teaches us how to measure—is the boundaries of the divisions, both great and small, into which the surface of the country is cut up. The boundaries of property does indeed quarrel and litigation between neighbours; but perhaps the correctness of my second assertion may not be quite so evident; but when it is recollect that the settlers in a country, as they arrive, do not build their allotments upon another, like bricks in a wall, but that each man seeks for himself, when not prevented by some special impediment, such a location as may in his opinion suit his feelings and habits, and that those who have should be left out to provide for the other parts of a country under some fixed system. I think you will agree with me that a little time and consideration expended in preliminary arrangements and surveys upon a proper system would not be wasted, but would, on the contrary, materially assist in developing the resources of the country.

This is to some may appear a very simple process, especially when, as in this country, the outlines of the different properties are generally straight lines; but the fact is, that the work of the surveyor, if exercised as it ought to be, involves an acquaintance with the results of the studies of the most acute intellects of ancient times, and an exercise of ignorance if properly applied. It gives rise to interminable litigation, of which we daily have in this colony many examples, and shall probably have many more.

Geodesy, or dividing the surface of the earth, has a distinct relation to geometry and geography. The first of these, which is compounded of the two Greek words, γεω, the earth, and μετρω, to measure—is the name the science which teaches us how to measure—is the boundaries of the divisions, both great and small, into which the surface of the country is cut up. The boundaries of property does indeed quarrel and litigation between neighbours; but perhaps the correctness of my second assertion may not be quite so evident; but when it is recollect that the settlers in a country, as they arrive, do not build their allotments upon another, like bricks in a wall, but that each man seeks for himself, when not prevented by some special impediment, such a location as may in his opinion suit his feelings and habits, and that those who have should be left out to provide for the other parts of a country under some fixed system. I think you will agree with me that a little time and consideration expended in preliminary arrangements and surveys upon a proper system would not be wasted, but would, on the contrary, materially assist in developing the resources of the country.

What, then, is the course which ought to be followed when it is proposed to commence the survey of a country?—First, to ascertain the boundaries of the districts, and to divide the country into smaller subdivisions of those, as hundredths and parishes for purposes more local and particular; and there, finally, the divisions which mark the property of individual inhabitants. Now, the usual process has been, in newly settled countries, to begin with the third of these—to mark off the properties of individuals, the rudest and simplest manner possible, and then gradually, as the wants of society appeared to call for it, to aggregate the same, until a certain number of individuals form a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step, through the whole of the country, until it becomes a hundred, so many hundreds a county, and so many counties a district, and so on. Now certainly, with regard to the first process, namely, that of marking off individual allotments, it must, of course, be done at once, and with such means as are in possession of the original settlers; but the evil of the system is, that this is not looked upon as a mere expedient, adopted to meet a temporary emergency, but is continued as a permanent necessity, and is carried on, step by step,